Frequency of intestinal parasites in patients referred to Milad hospital, Tehran, Iran in 2015-2016

Maryam Moradi 1 Mona Roozbehani 1 Jebreil Shamseddin 2 Hamid Reza Hashemi 3

1 Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran Iran.
2 Infectious and Tropical Diseases Research Center, Hormozgan Health Institute, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran.
3 Department of Central Laboratory, Milad Hospital, Tehran, Iran.

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Abstract

Introduction: Parasitic diseases and infections remain a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in the developing countries all over the world. Gaining data about parasitic infection is necessary to contrive suitable control programs and strategies to prevention and that is main aim of this study. This study evaluated frequency of intestinal parasites in Milad hospital, Tehran, Iran.

Methods: During 2015-2016 about 13385 stools and 343 scotch tape samples were collected in Tehran. All specimens examined by direct smear and formalin-ethyl acetate concentration methods. All stool samples were well analyzed to diagnose any proglottids or mature helminthes that can be seen in stool in some conditions. Scotch tape method is an appropriate way to detect parasitic nematode of Enterobious vermicularis.

Results: Data showed that 2.7% of cases had at least one parasite in examination. Frequency of parasites reported as B. hominis (1.3%), G. lamblia (0.8%), E. nana (0.3%), E. coli (0.3%), Taenia and C. mesnili (0.1%, 0.1%). Six cases of 343 scotch tape samples were positive for pinworm.

Conclusion: Due to high standards of public health in Tehran, frequency of intestinal parasites is lower than other studies conducted in other regions. Demographic, socioeconomic characteristics and education can affect transmission of parasites and may involve in lifecycle completion.

Key words: Frequency, Intestinal Parasitic Disease, Iran

Introduction:

Parasitic diseases and infections remain a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in the developing countries all over the world with medical consequences (1). Socioeconomic and environmental indices such as poor personal and public hygiene, limited or lack of access to clean water, sanitation, and ever-increasing population have all been associated with intestinal parasitic infections. Patients may have overall impairment in life quality or even survival, mental and physical growth, nutritional status, cognitive ability and performance, and a scholastic achievement (1,2).
Among the ill and infested patients, children considered as important group to implement preventive care and medical treatment because of effects on maturation (3,4).

Intestinal parasitic infection is one of the major health problems globally and according to researches and frequency studies, up to 3.5 billion people are infected and around 450 million people have clinical sign and symptoms due to intestinal parasites. The majority of these infections are aggregated in developing countries (5). Parasitic infections are common in Iran historically. A vast spectrum of age groups and various regions of the country studied by many researchers, but the accurate picture of problem magnitude is unclear (6).

Gaining data about parasitic infection is necessary to contrive suitable control programs and strategies to prevention. Therefore, the purpose of this survey was to determine the frequency and associated risk factors of intestinal parasitic infection in Tehran, the capital of Iran. The findings of this study help improvement the implementation and facilities currently available about parasitic infections and can be used to exhort policy makers and public health officials to expand training programs for parasitic control and health promotion for community health workers. Our study evaluated frequency of intestinal parasites in patients referred to Milad hospital, Tehran, Iran.

Methods:

In cross-sectional study with simple random selection method, a large number of patients from parasitology department, Milad Hospital, Tehran, Iran between 2015-2016, evaluated by various diagnostic methods to identify parasites. About 13385 stools and 343 scotch tape samples were collected. These patients had various gastrointestinal complains.

All samples were taken in special stool boxes, examined by direct smear and formalin - ethyl acetate concentration methods. This method is good substitution for formalin ether. All stool samples were well analyzed to diagnose any proglottids or mature helminthes that can be seen in proglottids and mature helminthes that can be seen in some conditions.

Scotch tape method is an appropriate way to detect parasitic nematode of Enterobious vermicularis. The worm is white with slender pointed shape and its excreted eggs attach to perianal areas of school children and sometimes adults.

The statistical evaluation was based on Chi-square test by SPSS 17 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) for Windows pocket program.

Results:

Data showed that amongst 13385 patients 13026 (97.3%) case were negative for ova or parasites and 359 (2.7%) cases were infected by various parasites (Table 1). Among 343 scotch tape samples, 6 (1.7%) cases were infected with pinworm (Table 2).

Table 1. Results of stool examination of patients referred to Milad hospital, Tehran

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parasites</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>13026</td>
<td>97.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. hominis</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. lamblia</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. nana</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. mesnili</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. saginata</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13385</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Results of Scotch tape tests for patients referred to Milad hospital, Tehran

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parasites</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. vermicularis</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion:

In recent years, frequency of intestinal parasites decreased in all regions of Iran and our results indicates that in Tehran, frequency is low and doesn’t show any significant changes compared to previous studies. In Our study Blastocystis hominis was prominent protozoan parasite detected in stool samples. Parasitic infection and disorders can be the
main and important problems in some countries especially developing countries that encounter hygiene pull off. Poor economic power can’t afford the facilities to diagnose the diseases and urgent treatment (8,9). The various studies performed all over the Iran, showed different statistics about frequency of parasites and many important genus and species reported repeatedly.

According to obtained data, 359/13385 cases were infected with intestinal parasites and 6/343 cases of scotch tape tests considered positive for pinworm. Blastocystis hominis was more frequent parasite. In all enrolled patients, B. hominis had frequency of 1.3% and Giardia assigned second place (0.8%). Also, in 359 infected persons (Positive patients), 40% were infected by B. hominis. This parasite is opportunistic organism and according to study of Athari et al. this parasite was the most common organism among immune system disorder patients (10).

Our data has agreement with Bahadori et al. study that Giardia had high frequency rate (11).

Gholami and colleagues performed a survey on 1575 ranchers of Mazandaran province, Iran. They showed that 10% of cases are infected with many types of parasites. Results including B. hominis (2.31%), G.lamblia (8.24%) and E.nana (2.17%) had agreement with our work (12). Arani performed a study in 2008 to describe epidemiologic characteristics of intestinal parasites in population of south of Tehran. That was a retrospective study and data showed that B. hominis an Giardia were most common parasites that is similar to our study (6). Taherkhani and Sardarian examined the stool samples of 274 cases by direct microscopy and formalin- ether concentration. Giardia was prevalent (4.20%) and abdominal pain (5.5%) was common complain (13).

In other parts of the world, like America and Brazil researchers commonly survey the status of parasitic disease to urgent prevention and sometimes treatment (14,15). In these areas B. hominis was frequently isolated.

Due to high standards of public health in especially in Tehran, as capital of Iran, frequency of intestinal parasites is lower than other studies conducted in other regions. Anyway, frequency of parasitic diseases especially intestinal parasites, in most times depends on public health levels and indices of that country. Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics can affect transmission of parasites and may involve in lifecycle completion.

Acknowledgments:

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Conflict of Interests:

The authors declare that they have no potential conflict of interest related to this study.

References:


فراوانی انگل‌های روده‌ای در تهران در سال 1395–96

مریم مرادی، مونا روزبهانی، جبرئیل شمسالدین، حمیدرضا حمیدرضا، هاشمی حمیدرضا.

چکیده

مقدمه: بیماری‌های انگلی خصوصاً انگل‌های روده‌ای هنوز یکی از معضلات بهداشتی در سراسر جهان و عامل ابتلا و مرگ و میر هستند. یکی از مهم‌ترین راه‌های کنترل و پیشگیری از این بیماری‌ها داشتن اطلاعات موثر و به روز در مورد فراوانی آن‌ها در جامعه است که این مقاله نیز با هدف ارائه این اطلاعات طراحی و اجرا گردیده است.

روشکار: این مطالعه در سال‌های 1391 تا 1393 انجام شده است و 332 نمونه مسدود، 74 نمونه چسب اسکاج جمع‌آوری و مورد بررسی قرار گرفته است. از روش‌های بررسی مستقیم، انتقال از روش‌های بررسی مستقیم، فرم‌دانی و تحقیق در زمینه مورد بررسی قرار گرفته است. تمام نمونه‌ها از نظر وجود بند، خود کرم بالغ بررسی شده‌اند و چسب اسکاج نیز به روش معتبر برای تشخیص اندولی وکره استفاده شده است.

نتایج:

نتایج محققان نشان داد که 97/2 درصد از جمعیت تحت تأثیر یک یا گروهی از انگل‌های روده‌ای قرار داشته‌اند. فراوانی شامل بلاستوسیستیس 3/4 درصد، ژیاردیا 9/4 درصد، اندولیماکس 3/4 درصد، تنیا و کیلوماستیکس 5/4 درصد بودند. فراوانی چسب اسکاج از 353 مورد بود.

نتیجه‌گیری:

نتیجه‌گیری این مطالعه این است که فراوانی انگل‌های روده‌ای در تهران در سال 1395–96 بسیار کاهش یافته و در بسیاری از وضعیت‌های بهداشتی و نیز اقتصادی و اجتماعی ایران به شکلی افترانه قرار داشته‌اند.

کلمات کلیدی: فراوانی انگل‌های روده‌ای در تهران.

نویسنده مسئول:

دکتر جبرئیل شمسالدین

مرکز تحقیقات بیماری‌های عفونی و گرمسیری، پژوهشکده سلامت هرمزگان، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی هرمزگان، بندرعباس، ایران.

تلفن: 7551455119
پست الکترونیک: shams.jebrieli@gmail.com